



Australian Bureau of Statistics

1329.0 - Australian Wine and Grape Industry, 2004

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Summary

Main Features

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents a summary of statistics on grape and wine production and related activities collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and from other sources.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

SOURCE MATERIAL

World comparison data for 2002 was still unavailable at the time of publication. The most recent data for 2001 has been included in this issue.

With the exception of the tables and graphs relating to world comparisons, all sources cited refer to ABS publications and/or ABS data available on request.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The continuing collection of varietal data is supported by Australia's grape-growers and winemakers and the Australian government through the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation.

ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Graeme Thomas on Adelaide (08) 8237 7536.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

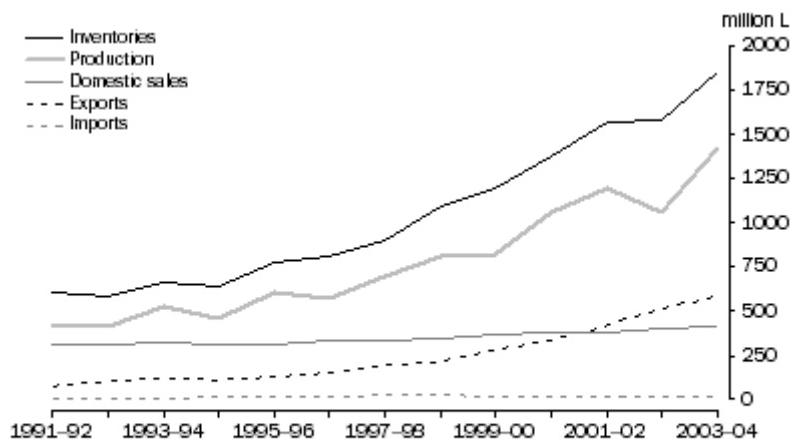
Record crops in 2003-04 provided a significant turnaround from the drought conditions experienced throughout most of the wine growing regions during 2002-03. The poor results of 2002-03 for the Australian wine and grape industry were followed by record harvest, crush and wine production levels in 2003-04. Grape crush increased 37.1% and wine production rose 34.4%. The year was highlighted by continued growth in exports of Australian-produced wine which reached 584 million litres. Domestic sales of Australian wine also continued to grow, exceeding 400 million litres for the second consecutive year.

WINE AND GRAPE INDUSTRY, 2003-04

	% change from 2002-03	
Area of bearing vines (ha)	150,561	5.4
Total grape production (t)	2,014,965	34.6
Fresh grapes crushed (t)	1,917,238	37.1
Beverage wine production (million L)	1,424.2	34.4
Beverage wine inventories (million L)	1,854.5	17.2
Domestic sales of Australian wine (million L)	414.6	3.0
Domestic sales value of Australian wine (\$m)	1,970.9	-6.1
Exports of Australian wine (million L)	584.4	12.7
Exports of Australian wine (\$m)	2,494.1	2.9
Imports of wine (million L)	18.7	9.5
Imports of wine (\$m)	152.3	9.6

Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (cat. no. 8504.0); ABS data available on request, Wine Statistics Survey, 2003-04; Wine and Spirit Production Survey, 2003-04; Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy 2003-04; Vineyards Survey, 2004.

BEVERAGE WINE TRADE



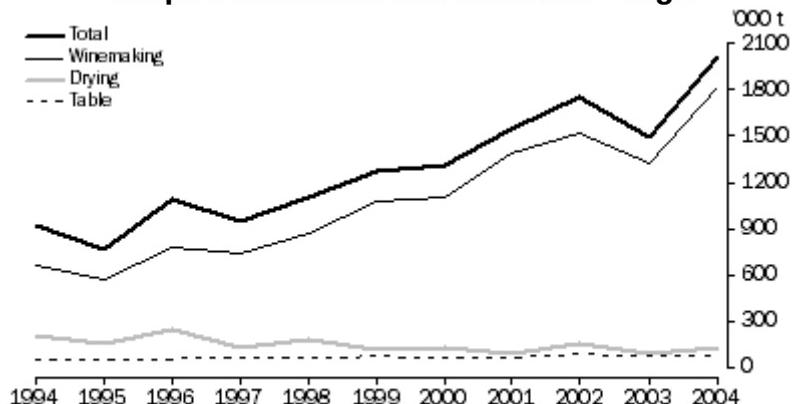
Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (cat. no. 8504.0); ABS data available on request, Wine Statistics Survey; Wine and Spirit Production Survey, Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy Survey.

VITICULTURE

Estimates from the Vineyards 2004 collection show that season 2004 was a record harvest. The industry recovered from the drought conditions experienced in 2003, a year where the first drop in grapes harvested since 1997 was recorded. Hectares of vines being cultivated increased to a record 164,181 hectares in 2004, from 157,492 hectares in 2003. The total area of vines bearing grapes increased from 142,793 hectares to 150,561, a rise of 5.4%, although the total area of vines currently not bearing grapes decreased by 7.4% to 13,619 hectares, in line with the reduction in plantings since the end of the major planting expansion of the late 1990s.

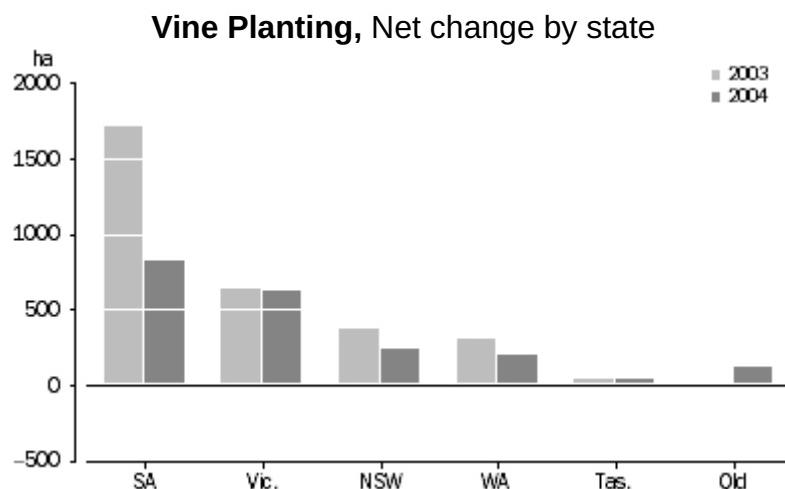
Grapes harvested in 2004 increased by 34.6% to 2,014,965 tonnes. Red grape varieties comprised 59.9% of the total area of vines and 61.7% of the total bearing area. Red grape production was 1,096,794 tonnes which easily surpassed white grape production of 918,171 tonnes. There were 1,816,556 tonnes of grapes harvested for winemaking, an increase of 36.6% over the previous year's harvest and 19.9% up on 2002, the previous record year. The production of grapes for drying increased by 40.3%, to 129,489 tonnes, although the harvest of table and other grapes decreased by 8.2%, to 68,920 tonnes.

Grape Production and Intended Usage



Source: Australian Wine and Grape Industry (cat. no. 1329.0).

The net increase in area planted under vines for 2003-04 (derived from vines planted and vines lost during the year) was 2,025 hectares, down by 33.8% on the 2002-03 net increase of 3,057 hectares.



Gains occurred in both the red grape and white grape varieties with red grapes gaining 290 hectares and white grapes gaining 1,735 hectares. For red grape varieties the highest gain in area was recorded for Shiraz, with an additional 963 hectares. The net gain in area of white varieties was almost totally driven by an additional 2,006 hectares of Chardonnay which offset net losses in area of other white varieties, including a drop of 503 hectares of Sultana.

South Australia (SA) remains the principal red grape-growing State with 54.6% of total red grape production and 56.2% of the red grapes used for winemaking. Victoria (Vic.) produced 35.7% of all white grapes produced in 2004 followed by South Australia with 31.3% and New South Wales (NSW) with 27.2%. South Australia accounted for 37.6% of white grapes used for winemaking.

VINEYARD IRRIGATION

Data have been collected as part of the Vineyards 2004 survey collection on irrigation of vineyards in 2003-04. Information on the number of vineyards and hectares irrigated, quantity of water used, watering method used and sources of water were collected.

Of the 7,957 vineyards in Australia, 7,060 (88.7%) were irrigated. There were 142,877 hectares of vineyards irrigated in 2003-04, with South Australia (62,922 hectares) accounting for 44.0% of the total area irrigated followed by New South Wales (34,217 hectares) and Victoria (33,046 hectares). The average usage of water was 3.85 Megalitres per hectare. Victoria averaged 5.20 Megalitres per hectare, New South Wales 4.49 Megalitres per hectare and South Australia 3.17 Megalitres per hectare.

The most common watering method used was drip or micro spray with 105,514 hectares, or 73.8% of total area irrigated. Spray excluding micro spray was the second most utilised method with 23,369 hectares (16.4%). In Victoria 29.3% of all area irrigated was by spray excluding micro spray. The third most common method of watering was furrow or flood

(11,740 hectares) with New South Wales accounting for 6,948 hectares, or 20.3% of their total area irrigated using this method.

Surface water from state/private irrigation schemes was the most common source of water with 80,872 hectares drawing from this source. This was followed by underground water supply (33,289 hectares), and other surface water (24,051 hectares). South Australia was the predominant state sourcing water from an underground water supply, with 39.2% of their total area irrigated from this source.

STRUCTURE OF THE WINE AND GRAPE PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

For the 2004 vintage there were 410 locations around Australia which crushed 50 tonnes or more of grapes owned by 364 winemaking businesses, compared with the 2003 vintage which had 373 locations owned by 324 winemaking businesses. The increase in location numbers in 2004 was mainly attributed to smaller wineries crushing more than 50 tonnes of grapes in a record year for production.

Almost 30% of all locations are in South Australia and these accounted for 48.1% of the Australian wine grape crush, up from 46.3% in 2002-03. New South Wales/Australian Capital Territory (NSW/ACT) had 22.7% of the total number of locations with 32.5% of the total wine crush, while Victoria had 22.4% of all locations with 14.7% of all grapes crushed and Western Australia (WA) had 20.0% of locations with 4.3% of the crush. The increase in locations, attributable mainly to smaller crushing wineries, were concentrated in Victoria and Western Australia with increases of 15 and 8 wineries respectively.

The 364 winemaking businesses are diverse in size, with 185 of these businesses crushing 50-400 tonnes, having a combined crush of 33,405 tonnes (1.7%). The 179 businesses crushing more than 400 tonnes crushed a total of 1,883,833 tonnes (98.3%) of grapes. Compared with the 2003 vintage, the number of businesses crushing 50-400 tonnes increased by 2.2% and their quantity of grapes crushed increased by 11.2%. Those crushing more than 400 tonnes increased by 25.2% in number and 37.7% in the quantity of grapes crushed. The 111 smallest businesses crushed less than 1% of all grapes and averaged 112 tonnes each, while the 14 largest businesses crushed 70.2% of all grapes and averaged 96,164 tonnes each.

An alternative view of the wine manufacturing industry, together with the grape-growing industry is available from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. It identified 14,480 persons whose main job was in the manufacturing or blending of wine and 15,629 persons whose main job was in grape-growing. This excludes casual workers such as grape pickers and other seasonal workers not working in those industries in the week prior to the census. It also excludes people who worked in wine and grape production as a second job.

Employees comprise 90.6% of all persons employed in wine manufacturing, whilst that category comprise 82.2% across all industries and only 62.7% of employment within the grape-growing industry.

At the time of the census, the proportion of persons working full-time in the grape-growing

(71.2%) and wine manufacturing (78.0%) industries was higher than for all industries (64.6%).

LABOUR FORCE, Selected characteristics of employed persons - 2001

	Grape-growing %	Wine manufacturing %	All industries %
Status in employment			
Employee	62.7	90.6	82.2
Employer	15.0	4.6	7.0
Own account worker	20.7	4.3	10.1
Contributing family worker	1.7	0.6	0.7
Full-time	71.2	78.0	64.6
Part-time	26.9	20.7	32.4
Not stated	1.9	1.3	3.0
Annual individual income			
Less than \$15,600	21.9	11.9	17.6
\$15,600-\$25,999	32.7	23.2	20.6
\$26,000-\$51,999	33.1	47.3	41.3
\$52,000 and over	9.6	15.8	18.2
Not stated	2.7	1.9	2.4

Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

There was a higher proportion of low income earners, (workers with an annual income of less than \$15,600) in the grape-growing industry (21.9%) than in wine manufacturing (11.9%) and for all industries (17.6%). At the upper end of the income ranges, 9.6% of workers whose main job was in the grape-growing industry earned \$52,000 or more compared with 15.8% in the wine manufacturing industry. Both figures are lower than that for all industries (18.2%).

Post-secondary educational qualifications were less common among workers in both the grape-growing and wine manufacturing industries than the average across all industries. Of those employed in grape-growing, 7.3% had a degree or higher compared with 15.3% in wine manufacturing and 18.7% for all industries.

The grape-growing and wine manufacturing industries have a higher male to female ratio than for all industries. Grape-growing workers tend to be older with 42.8% aged 45 years and over compared with 32.6% of wine manufacturing workers and 34.3% for all industries.

The grape-growing and wine manufacturing industries have a higher proportion of Australian-born workers compared with all industries.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS - 2001

	Grape-growing %	Wine manufacturing %	All industries %
Level of highest qualification			
Degree or higher	7.3	15.3	18.7
Other qualification	21.9	26.9	28.0
No qualification	65.5	52.6	47.4
Inadequately described or not stated	5.4	5.1	5.9
Sex			
Males	70.3	65.8	54.8

Females	29.7	34.2	45.2
Age group (years)			
15-24	14.2	14.4	16.8
25-34	19.2	27.0	23.5
35-44	23.8	25.9	25.4
45-54	23.1	21.2	22.5
55 or more	19.7	11.5	11.7
Birthplace			
Australia	81.0	83.1	74.2
Overseas main English-speaking countries	6.2	9.4	10.7
Southern Europe	3.5	1.0	1.3
Other Europe	3.9	2.3	3.8
Other	5.3	4.1	10.0

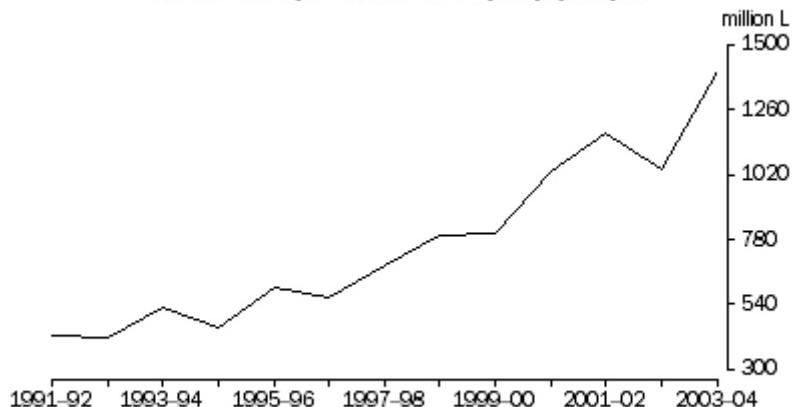
Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

WINE PRODUCTION AND GRAPES CRUSHED

Winemakers who crushed in excess of 50 tonnes of grapes reported a total of 1,917,238 tonnes of grapes crushed in 2003-04, a rise of 37.1% or 518,710 tonnes on the drought year of 2002-03. The rise is an increase of 19.4% or 311,392 tonnes on the previous record year of 2001-02. The increase in crush was influenced by ideal crop conditions in most grape growing regions especially the warmer inland regions. The quantity of red grapes crushed increased by 38.3% to 1,140,727 tonnes while white grapes crushed increased by 35.4% to 776,511 tonnes.

After falling for the first time in six years in 2002-03, production of beverage wine by larger winemakers increased to a new record, with 1,401.1 million litres produced in 2003-04. This production increase was a rise of 35.0% or 363.5 million litres on 2002-03 and a rise of 19.3% or 227.0 million litres on the record year of 2001-02. Production of unfortified wine accounted for 98.6% of the total production of beverage wine. Fortified wine production increased by 10.2% to 20.0 million litres in 2003-04, although its share of total beverage wine production decreased from 1.8% in 2002-03 to 1.4% in 2003-04.

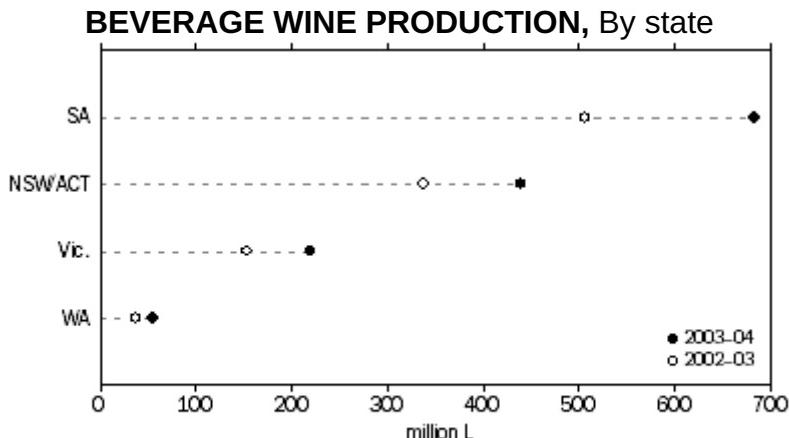
BEVERAGE WINE PRODUCTION



Source: ABS data available on request, Wine and Spirit Production Survey.

Beverage wine production in 2003-04 increased in all states, with the three major wine-producing states accounting for 95.8% of total production, down from 96.1% in 2002-03. Western Australia recorded the largest increase in beverage wine production in percentage terms, up 46.6%, followed by Victoria with an increase of 43.2%. South Australia recorded

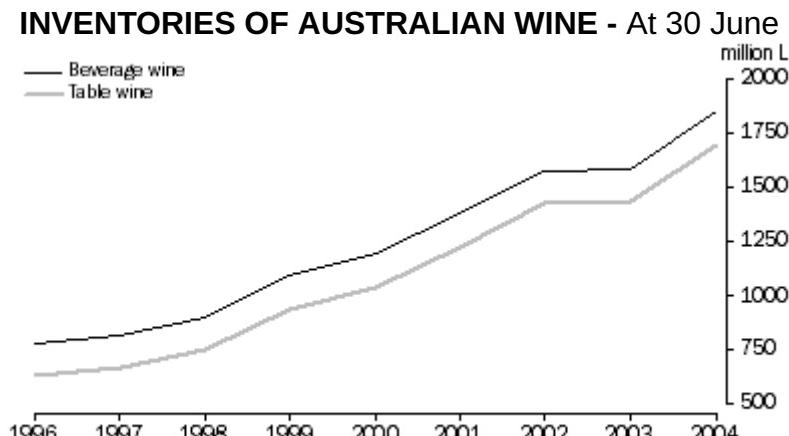
the largest increase by volume, up 176.7 million litres, followed by New South Wales/Australian Capital Territory which increased by 102.5 million litres.



Source: ABS data available on request, *Wine and Spirit Production Survey*.

WINE INVENTORIES

Inventories of Australian beverage wine owned by winemakers continued to grow reaching another record high of 1,854.5 million litres at 30 June 2004, up 17.2% from the previous year. As with previous years, red/rosé table wine continued to dominate inventories, rising 17.8% (167.4 million litres) to 1,108.1 million litres and representing 59.8% of total beverage wine inventories.

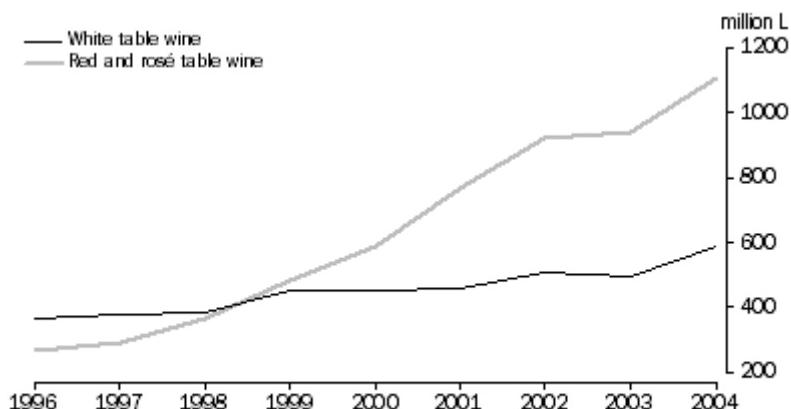


Source: ABS data available on request, *Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy Survey*.

Table wine inventories rose 18.1% to 1,697.8 million litres at 30 June 2004. Red/rosé table wine retained its dominant share of table wine inventories (65.3%).

Following a modest rise of 0.8% in 2002-03, which followed growth in inventories ranging between 9.4% and 21.0% in the previous four years, there was a rise of 17.2% in inventories in 2003-04. This rise was indicative of wine producers rebuilding reserves of wine held following the good harvest of 2003-04, and it largely redresses the impact of a lower production year in 2002-03.

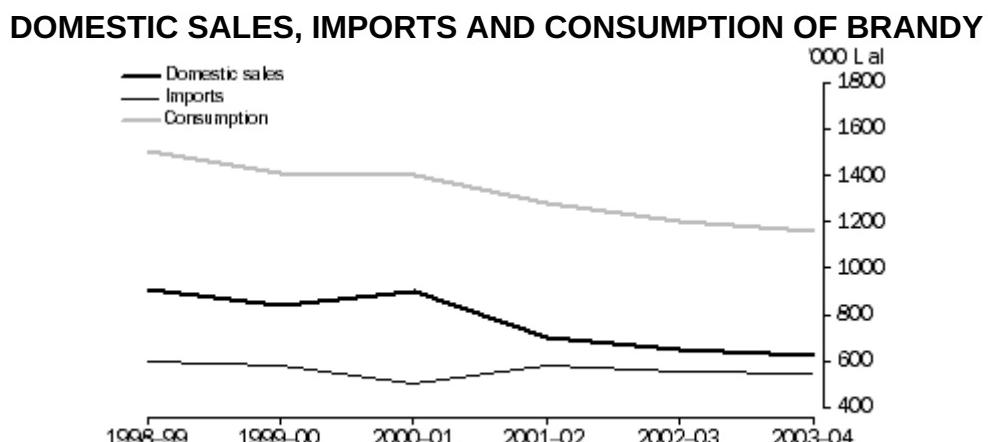
INVENTORIES OF AUSTRALIAN TABLE WINE - At 30 June



Source: ABS data available on request, *Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy Survey*.

BRANDY AND GRAPE SPIRIT

A fall of 5.1% in domestic sales of Australian brandy to 618,000 litres of alcohol occurred in 2003-04. This continues the downward trend evident since 1980-81, apart from 2000-01 when domestic sales increased by 7.6%. Exports of Australian brandy fell 47.6% to 11,000 litres of alcohol, while the volume of imported brandy cleared for home consumption also decreased 3.1% to 540,000 litres of alcohol.

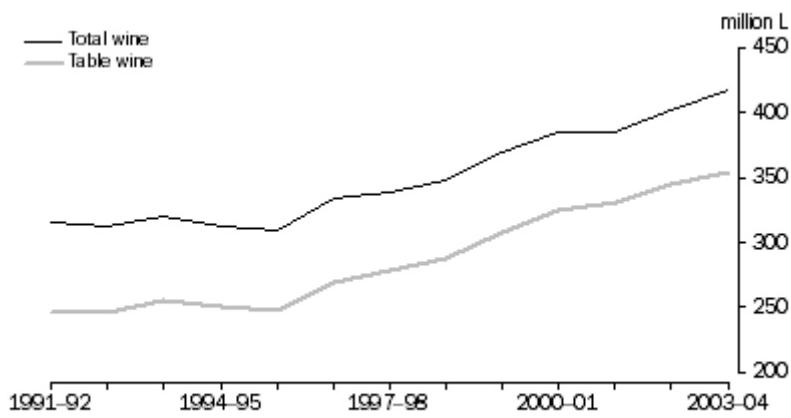


Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (cat. no. 8504.0).

DOMESTIC WINE SALES

Domestic sales of Australian wine in 2003-04 were 417.4 million litres, an increase of 14.9 million litres or 3.7% on the record level of the previous year. The rise was predominantly a result of an increase in sales of white table wine (6.3 million litres), Red/rosé table wine (4.2 million litres) and Bulk fermented sparkling (4.5 million litres) which offset the reduced sales of Bottle fermented sparkling (down 1.4 million litres).

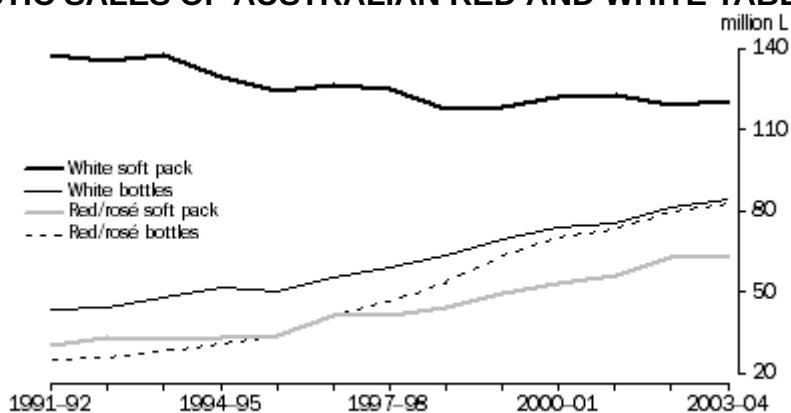
DOMESTIC SALES OF AUSTRALIAN WINE BY WINEMAKERS



Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (cat. no. 8504.0).

The quantity of table wine sold in glass containers of less than two litres has increased each year since 1990-91. In 2003-04, 167.1 million litres of table wine was sold in glass containers less than two litres, comprising 84.2 million litres of white wine and 82.8 million litres of red/rosé wine. The amount of table wine sold in soft packs increased to 183.7 million litres, 2.0 million litres more than the previous year. Other containers accounted for 4.2 million litres, up from 1.4 million litres in 2002-03.

DOMESTIC SALES OF AUSTRALIAN RED AND WHITE TABLE WINE

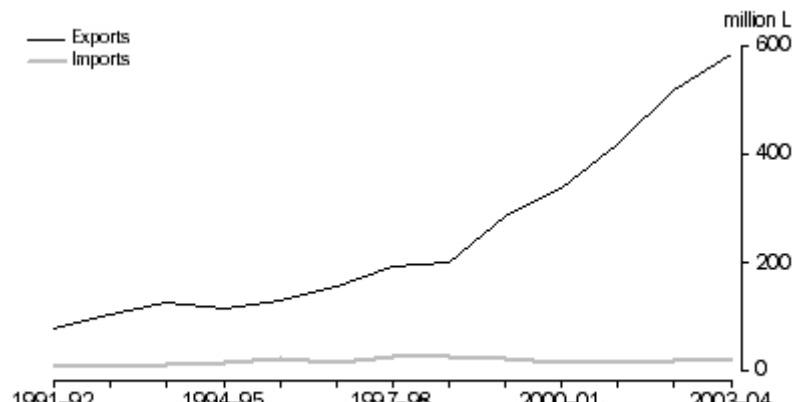


Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (cat. no. 8504.0).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The strong growth in Australian wine exports, evident since the mid-1980s, continued in 2003-04 as Australia exported a record 584.4 million litres of wine, a rise of 12.7%. The value of these exports rose by \$70.6m (2.9%) to \$2,494.1m. However, the average price per litre fell 8.6% from \$4.67 in 2002-03 to \$4.27 in 2003-04. Since 1986-87 the trade balance for wine in both quantity and value terms has consistently been in surplus (exports greater than imports), which in turn has generally been increasing over time.

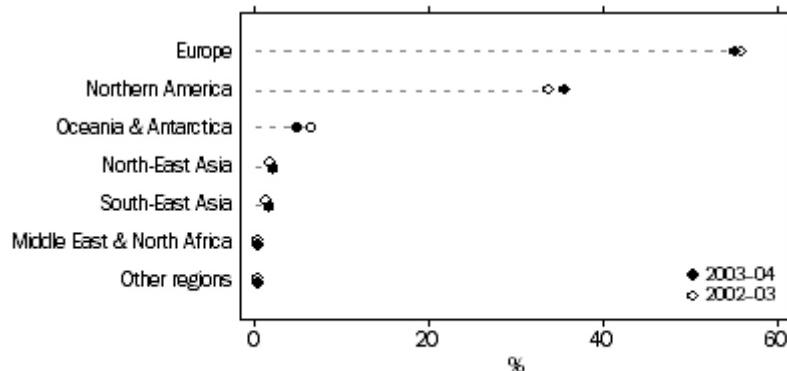
EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN WINE AND IMPORTS OF WINE



Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (cat. no. 8504.0).

The European Union continued to be the major regional destination for Australian wine exports in 2003-04. It accounted for 314.1 million litres (53.7% of total exports by volume), valued at \$1,133.5m (45.4% of total exports by value). Exports to Northern America increased by 32.5 million litres (or 18.5%) to 208.0 million litres and were valued at \$1,071.0m (42.9% of total exports by value). The United Kingdom was the major country of destination for Australian wine, taking 224.7 million litres (up 7.2% from 2002-03) followed by the United States of America which received 174.7 million litres (an increase of 15.7% on the previous year).

DESTINATION OF AUSTRALIAN WINE EXPORTS - 2003-04(a)



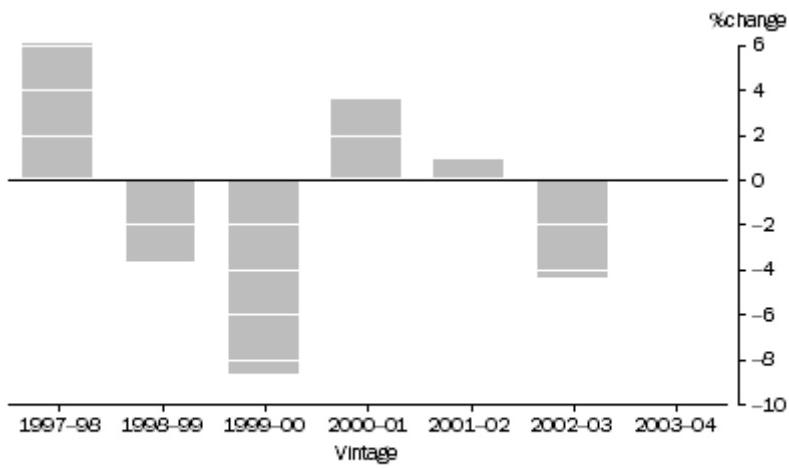
(a) Proportion of total wine exports.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

GRAPE AND WINE PRICES

The grape price index is calculated by using the base weighted movement in prices for each of the varieties included in the survey. The index does not allow for price movements caused by a change in the mix of varieties. Movements in the prices paid for wine grapes are presented in the graph below and in table 31.

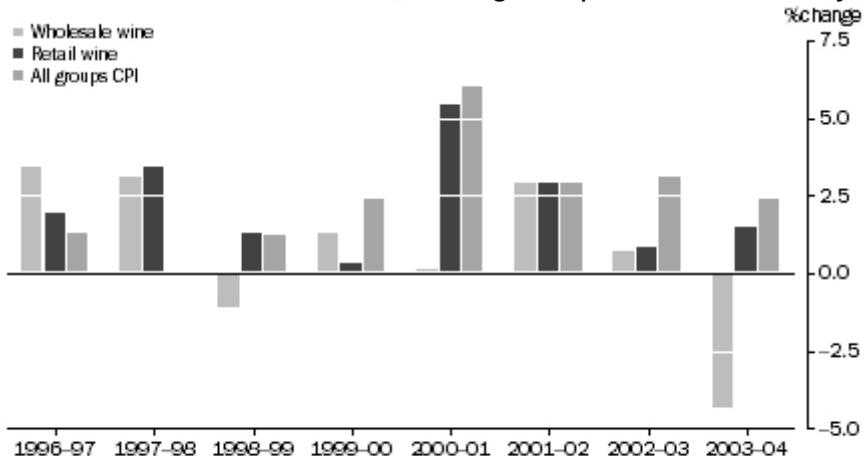
PRICE INDEX OF GRAPES USED IN WINE PRODUCTION, Change on previous vintage



Source: ABS data available on request, *Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industries*.

The wholesale price index of total wine recorded a 4.4% decrease in 2003-04, while the price received by winemakers for table wine and fortified wine recorded an increase of 0.5%. The wine group retail price index for 2003-04 increased 1.5%, with the general, all groups consumer price index increasing 2.4%.

SELECTED PRICE INDEXES, Change on previous financial year



Source: ABS data available on request, *Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Consumer Price Index*.

WINE CONSUMPTION

Apparent per capita consumption of wine has increased to 26.9 litres in 2002-03 after being relatively unchanged in recent years, with levels of 26.0 litres in 1999-2000, rising to 26.2 litres in 2000-01 and returning to 26.0 litres in 2001-02. This latest increase is more in line with the movements of the past decade and to the longer term trend which has seen per capita consumption of wine climb from levels of less than three litres in the late 1930s.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF WINE

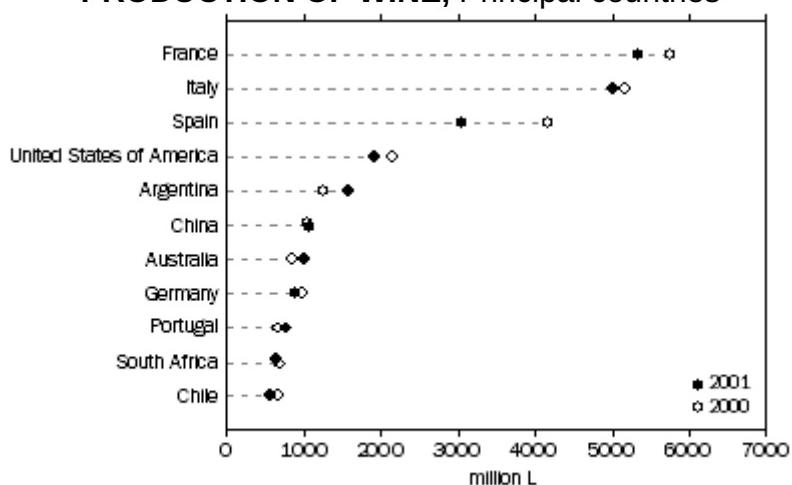


Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (cat. no. 8504.0).

WORLD COMPARISONS

Of the countries for which 2001 data are available, Australia's ranking for area of vines planted (0.148 million hectares) was twelfth, the same position as the previous year. Spain (1.235 million hectares), France (0.914 million hectares) and Italy (0.908 million hectares) had the greatest areas under vine. Australia was ranked tenth in terms of total grape production (1.546 million tonnes) with Italy (8.988 million tonnes) and France (7.313 million tonnes) occupying the top two rankings in this category. France (5,338.9 million litres) and Italy (5,009.3 million litres) were the largest producers of wine with Australia occupying seventh placing, producing 1,016.3 million litres.

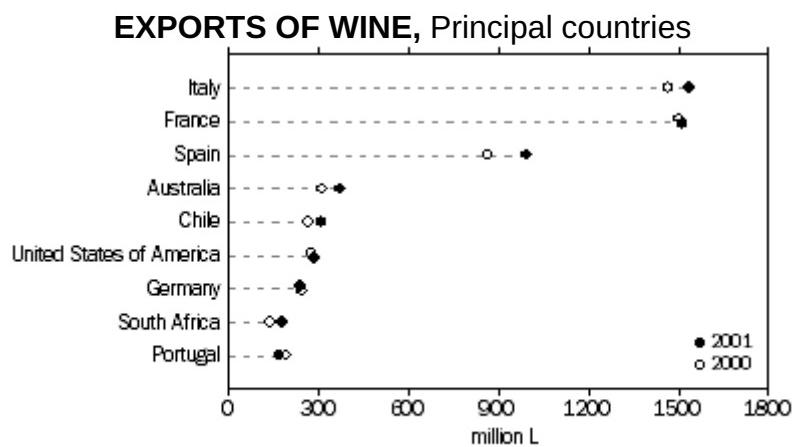
PRODUCTION OF WINE, Principal countries



Source: Dutru-Rosset 2003.

The countries exporting the largest volumes of wine in 2001 were Italy, France, Spain, Australia, Chile, the United States of America and Germany, accounting for 80.5% of total world wine exports. Australia was ranked the fourth largest exporter of wine and had the second highest proportion of its production exported, compared with other leading exporting nations. The highest proportion was achieved by Chile with 54.6% of production followed by Australia with 36.9%. Australia's per capita consumption of wine in 2001 increased slightly to 20.6 litres (20.4 litres in 2000), well below the leading countries of France (57.1 litres),

Italy (53.0 litres) and Portugal (46.8 litres).



Source: Duruic-Rosser 2003.

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Consumer Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6401.0.

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 1998-99, cat. no. 6535.0.

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International Trade Price Indexes, Australia, cat. no. 6457.0.

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ABS SURVEYS AND DATABASES

Export Price Index.

Import Price Index.

International Trade database.

Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy, 30 June 2004.

Vineyards, 2004.

Wine and Spirit Production, 2003-04.

Wine Statistics, 2003-04.

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About this Release

ABOUT THIS RELEASE

Continues: 7310.0 and 8366.0

A statistical compendium of Australia's wine and grape industry containing information on: area of vines and production of grapes by region; wine production and grapes crushed by region; structure of the wine manufacturing industry; inventories of wine owned by winemakers at 30 June; brandy and grape spirit production; domestic wine sales; exports and imports of wine; price indexes of grapes and wine; consumption of wine; and world comparisons.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents final estimates from the ABS collections: Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy, 2003-04; Wine and Spirit Production, 2003-04; Wine Statistics, 2003-04 and Vineyards, 2004. Not all data from these collections are published here. Some further data are available for a charge, on application to the ABS.

2 This publication is a summary of statistics on grape and wine production and related activities collected by the ABS and from other sources. Some of the data used in this publication were obtained from various ABS collections for which publications with appropriate Explanatory Notes are already available. The bibliography contains a list of these publications. However, much of the data are only available in this publication and the following notes are provided to assist users.

3 The Viticulture tables replace the previous publication **Viticulture, Australia** (cat. no. 7310.0) and contain information on area of vines and production of red and white grapes for the 2004 season. The continuing collection of varietal data is supported by Australia's grape-growers and winemakers and the Australian government through the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation.

4 Differences exist between the grape production intended for winemaking reported by grape growers in the viticulture collection and the quantity of fresh grapes crushed by winemakers reported in the Wine and Spirit Production Collection. Differences in the collection methodologies, as outlined below, mean some difference should always be apparent between the series.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF VITICULTURE SURVEY

5 Viticultural statistics relate to the year in which the harvest occurred and are derived from information obtained in a collection of all known growers.

6 Prior to the 1999 collection, an exercise was undertaken to increase the number of known growers included in the collection. The improved coverage, of over 1,000 growers, means that the data presented for 1999 and later years are not directly comparable with data for previous years.

7 The scope of the 2004 collection is based on establishments undertaking agricultural activity and having an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$5,000 or more. The scope of the collection from season 1994 to season 2002 was also \$5,000. Prior to the 1994 season the scope varied. Details are available on request.

8 Tasmanian data are derived from a collection undertaken by the Appellation of Origin Board under the authority of The Commissioner of Licensing. The scope of the collected data is the same as for other states.

9 Viticultural statistics are presented on an Australian Geographical Indications (GI) basis in this issue. The GI are official descriptions of Australian wine zones, regions and sub-regions which are defined in the **Australian Wine and Brandy Act**. The zones and regions listed in the following table were provided to the ABS by the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation. The list includes those regions which had been determined at the time of the Vineyards 2004 Survey and was used by the survey respondents for reference in allocating a response to a GI question on the survey form.

AUSTRALIAN GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

Zone/Region**NEW SOUTH WALES**

Big Rivers - Murray-Darling, Perricoota, Riverina, Swan Hill, Other
Western Plains
Central Ranges - Cowra, Mudgee, Orange, Other
Southern New South Wales - Canberra District, Gundagai, Hilltops, Tumbarumba, Other
South Coast - Shoalhaven Coast, Southern Highlands, Other
Northern Slopes
Northern Rivers - Hastings River, Other
Hunter Valley - Hunter, Other

VICTORIA

North West Victoria - Murray-Darling, Swan Hill, Other
North East Victoria - Alpine Valleys, Beechworth, Rutherglen, Other
Central Victoria - Bendigo, Goulburn Valley, Strathbogie Ranges, Heathcote, Other
Western Victoria - Grampians, Henty, Pyrenees, Other
Port Phillip - Geelong, Mornington Peninsula, Sunbury, Yarra Valley, Macedon Ranges, Other
Gippsland

QUEENSLAND

Queensland - Granite Belt, South Burnett, Other

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Mount Lofty Ranges - Adelaide Hills, Adelaide Plains, Clare Valley, Other
Barossa - Barossa Valley, Eden Valley, Other
Fleurieu - Currency Creek, Kangaroo Island, Langhorne Creek, McLaren Vale, Southern Fleurieu, Other
Limestone Coast - Mount Benson, Padthaway, Coonawarra, Other
Lower Murray - Riverland, Other
The Peninsulas
Far North

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Greater Perth - Perth Hills, Swan District, Peel, Other
Central Western Australia
South West Australia - Blackwood Valley, Geographe, Great Southern, Margaret River, Other
West Australian South East Coastal
Eastern Plains, Inland and North of Western Australia

TASMANIA

Tasmania

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Northern Territory

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Australian Capital Territory

10 For more detail on Australian Geographical Indications including maps of the zones and regions contact the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation web site <<http://www.awbc.com.au>>.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF WINE SURVEYS

11 Winemakers who crush more than 400 tonnes of grapes are included in the Wine and Spirit Production Survey. Wine production data are collected from these winemakers on a winery (location) basis to allow for state and regional data output. The grapes crushed by these wineries includes grapes owned by others and crushed on a commission or contract basis, often for wine producers who do not have their own crushing facilities. These wineries account for approximately 98% of total crushings by all winemakers crushing 50 or more tonnes of fresh grapes. Limited information on the quantity of grapes crushed and domestic wine sales are also obtained from winemakers crushing between 50 and 400 tonnes. These data are collected on a winery (location) basis in the Wine Statistics Survey. The main purpose for this supplementary collection is to establish the scope and coverage of both the main production collection and the monthly wine sales collection.

12 Details on inventories of Australian beverage wine by wine type are collected at 30 June only from winemakers who crush more than 400 tonnes annually and have domestic wine sales of 250,000 litres or more in either of the two previous years. Therefore, inventories owned by winemakers with lower crush or lower domestic sales and who predominantly have wine export sales or who mainly undertake contract crushing are not included.

13 All inventories data are collected on an Australia-wide basis only and state figures are therefore not available. Inventories data collected from 1996 include all Australian-produced wines owned by these winemakers and held anywhere in Australia. In years previous to 1996, inventories included only those Australian-produced wines held by winemakers on any of their own premises, regardless of ownership. This change in the measurement of inventories means that data for 1996 and later are not directly comparable with earlier years.

14 The number of winemakers who fall within the scope of the wine inventories collection may vary from year to year as sales vary and individual wineries are included in, or excluded from, the wine sales collection. It is possible that inventories data may vary slightly each year as new wineries, with either large or small inventories, come into the scope of the collection. In particular, the published (i.e. closing) inventories figures for any one year may not equate with the opening inventories for the following year.

15 The wine content of products consisting of a mixture of wine and fruit juice, commonly known as 'coolers', is included in the appropriate wine category of the wine from which it is made, which is generally table wine.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

16 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**.

ABS PUBLICATIONS

17 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the **Catalogue of Publications and Products** (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or on this site. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

Glossary

Beverage wine

Table, sparkling and fortified wine produced for direct consumption and not for distillation.

De-alcoholised wine

Normally fermented wine in which the alcohol has been removed and which retains all other components.

Distillation wine

Wine used for the purpose of distillation into grape spirit.

Feints and low wine

Parts of the distillate which are not useable.

Fortified wine

Wine to which grape spirit has been added, thereby adding alcoholic strength and precluding further fermentation. Fortified wine must contain at least 150 millilitres/litre and not more than 200 millilitres/litre of ethanol at 20° Centigrade.

Grafted/grafting

The connection of two pieces of living plant tissue, so that they unite and grow as one plant.

Grape spirit

Alcohol spirit of vinous origin used in fortification or as a base for grape flavoured spirits.

Intended planting

The area of vines, reported on the ABS Vineyards collection form, grape growers intend to plant or graft after the current harvest, but before the next harvest.

Low alcohol wine

Wine in which the alcohol content has been deliberately reduced or wine which has been produced with a lower alcohol level using either dilution or partial fermentation.

Marc

The residue of grape skins and seeds after the juice has been extracted.

Must

Grape juice or crushed grapes in the process of becoming wine. Concentrated must is used as a sweetening agent.

Table and other grapes

This category refers to grape production that is not used for either winemaking or drying.

Unfermented grape juice

A sweet, clear, non-alcoholic liquid. Winemakers use the term to refer to must which has undergone clarification and stabilisation.

Unfortified wine

Table or sparkling wine which must contain at least 80 millilitres/litre of ethanol at 20° Centigrade. Unfortified wines rely solely on fermentation for their alcoholic strength.

Abbreviations

\$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia
cat. no.	Catalogue number

GI	geographical indication
ha	hectare
L	litre
L al	litres of alcohol
ML	megalitre
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
no.	number
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SAR	Special Administrative Region
t	tonne
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

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